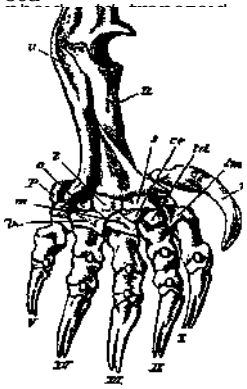
Horse. The fact that it is occasionally met with in Man is an additional proof of the, in many respects, ancient structure of the highest type of Primate.



form; ce, centrale; *t*, lunar; m, magnum; j *p*, pisiform; *R*, radius; *rs*, radial sesamoid (talciform); «, sca-

The radius and the ulna, which together constitute the fore-arm, are both present in a large number of mammals, but the tends to vanish in the purely walking and digitigrade Ungulates, being present, however, in the more ancient forms of these Ungulates.

In Man and in many other mammals the radius can be moved from its normal position and crossed over the ulna; this movement of pronation has been permanently fixed in the Elephant, where the bones are crossed but cannot be altered in position by the contractions of any muscles. Other types agree with the Elephant in this fixation of the two bones.

The bones of the wrist show great variation among mammals. The greatest number present are to be seen in such a type as the Mole. Here we have a proximal row, consisting of the scaphoid, lunar, cuneiform, and pisiform, which are

-Bones of fore-arm arranged in their proper order, beginning ~" "*~ with that on the radial side of the limb, that side which bears the first digit. A

second row articulates proximally with these bonelets and distally with the meta-carpals ; the bones composing it are, men-tioning them in the same order, trapezium, trapezoid, centrale, magnum, unciform.

The centrale does not, however, really belong to the distal carpal row, and is as a rule situated in the middle of the carpus away from articulation with the metacarpals. It is a bone which is not commonly present in the mammalian hand, but is present in various lower forms, such as the Beaver and Hyrax, It also occurs in such high types as the majority of Monkeys; it is to be found in the Human foetal carpus. Many extinct forms possessed a separate centrale. Its importance in the formation of the interlocking condition of the Ungulate foot is referred to later,